THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING—ASHBEL SMITH AND JOSEPH W. HAMPTON—EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Number 22, *of Volume* 16: | SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA, OCTOBER 31, 1835. | Number from beginning 804.

The Western Carolinian.

BY ASHBEL SMITH & JOSEPH W. HAMPTON

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every SATURDAY, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors.

3. Subscriptions will not be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble to collect and transmit their subscription-money to the Editors, shall have a paper gratis during their continuance.

5. ☞ *Persons indebted to the Editors, may transmit to them through the Mail,* at their risk—*provided they get the acknowledgment of any respectable person to prove that such remittance was regularly made.*

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33⅓ cents for each continuance: but, where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion. If ordered for one insertion only, $1 will in all cases be charged.

2. Persons who desire to engage by the year, will be accommodated by a reasonable deduction from the above charges for transient custom.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editors, the postage should in all cases be paid.

DAVID L. POOL,
CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,
JEWELLER & SILVER-SMITH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its various branches.

His Shop is still kept on the Main-street, in Salisbury, one door above the Store of Samuel Lemly & Son. Watches and Clocks of every kind will be REPAIRED with neatness, at short notice, on reasonable terms, and **Warranted for 12 Months.**

He will always keep on hand a variety of articles in his line; such as

Patent Lever **Watches,** (English, French,
Gold and Plated Fob Chains.
Gold and Plated Watch Guards.
Gold and Plated Watch Keys.
Gold and Plated Watch Seals.
Gold Ear-bobs, Breast-pins, and Finger-rings, (latest fashion.)
Silver Ware; Ever-pointed Pencil Cases, and Leads.
Silver Spectacles, and steel frames and glasses.
Fine Pocket and Dirk Knives, and Silver Fruit Knives.
Pocket Pistols and Dirks.
Breast-Buttons and Musical Boxes.
Gilt and Steel Watch Chains and Keys.

☞ Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for articles purchased at his shop, and in payment for work done and debts due. D. L. P.

Salisbury, August 22, 1835. —tf—

Current Prices of Produce, &c.

AT SALISBURY.....October 28, 1835.

	Cents.		Cents.
Bacon,	10 a	Molasses,	50
Brandy, apple,	25 a 00	Nails,	9 a 10
peach,	30 a 35	Oats,	20 a 25
Butter,	12½ a	Rye,	75
Cotton, in seed,	2¾ a 3	Sugar, brown,	00 a 12½
clean,	12 a 13	loaf,	16 a 20
Coffee,	16 a 18	Salt,	112 a 125
Corn,	25 a 00	Tallow,	10
Feathers,	30 a 33	Tobacco,	8 a 20
Flour,	6 00 a 50	Wheat, (bushel)	80 a 100
Flaxseed,	100	Whiskey,	30 a 35

Linseed Oil, per gallon, $1 25

AT FAYETTEVILLE.....October 20.

Bacon,	8½ a 9	Iron,	4 a 4⅝
Brandy, peach,	40 a 50	Molasses,	32 a 33
apple,	30 a 35	Nails, cut,	6¾ a 7
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Sugar, brown,	8½ a 9½
Coffee,	12½ a 14	lump,	10½ a 11
Cotton,	14 a 14½	loaf,	14½ a 17
Corn,	50 a 60	Salt,	65 a 75
Flaxseed,	a 125	Wheat,	90 a 100
Flour,	600 a 650	Whiskey,	30 a 32
Feathers,	35 a 36	Wool,	16 a 18

AT CHERAW, (S. C.) October 19, 1835.

Bacon,	8 a 10	Nails and Brads,	7½
Beeswax,	20	Sugar, brown,	9 a 10
Coffee,	13 a 16	do. lump,	14½ a 16
Cotton,	16 a 17	do. loaf,	16 a 17
Corn,	65 a 07	Salt, per sack,	250 a 275
Flax-seed,	100 a 120	do. bushel,	65 a 70
Flour, country,	750 a 800	Cotton Bagging,	25 a 30
do. northern,	800 a 900	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Feathers,	34 a 37	Wheat,	115
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wool,	16 a 18
Molasses,	33 a 40	Whiskey,	40 a 47

RATES OF EXCHANGE

At the Merchant's Bank of S. Carolina, at Cheraw:

Checks on New York,	½	per cent. prem.
do. Charleston,	¼	per cent. prem.

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.).....October 14, 1835.

Bacon,	8 a 10	Lard,	14 a 15
Brandy, peach,	75	Molasses,	37½ a 40
apple,	40 a 50	Mackerel,	700 a 950
Beeswax,	15 a 16	Salt, in sacks,	a 300
Butter,	25 a 31	bushel,	75
Coffee,	15 a 15	Sugar, brown,	09 a 11
Corn,	80 a 00	loaf & lump,	18 a 22
Cotton,	14 a 15	Tallow,	10 a 12½
Flour,	900 a 1000	Teas,	100 a 112
Iron,	5½ a 5½	Whiskey,	40 a 45

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic
PILLS.

WE extract, from the Hand-bills accompanying each Box, the following testimonials to the efficacy of this valuable Medicine:

From the Rt. Rev. Levi S. Ives, D. D., Bishop of North Carolina.

RALEIGH, March 2, 1835.

Having, for the last three years, been intimately acquainted with Dr. John Beckwith, of this City, and enjoyed his professional services, I take pleasure in stating that his character as a Christian gentleman and experienced Physician, entitles his testimony, in regard to the use of his Anti-dyspeptic Pills, to the entire confidence of the public.—My experience of the good effects of these Pills, for two years past, satisfies me of their eminent value, particularly in aiding in impaired digestion and warding off bilious attacks. Having been for a long time subject to the annual recurrence of such attacks, I was in the habit of resorting for security against them, and with a very partial success, to a liberal use of Calomel or blue Pill. But since my acquaintance with the Anti-dyspeptic Pill of Dr. Beckwith, which he prescribed in the first instance himself, I have not been under the necessity of using Mercury in any form, besides, being wholly exempt from billious attacks. Several members of my family are experiencing the same beneficial effects. L. S. IVES.

From Governor Iredell.

AUGUST 21, 1835.

Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been used in my family, which is a large one, with the most beneficial effects. A number of my friends who have been afflicted with the Dyspepsia, and other disorders of the stomach, have spoken to me in strong terms of the relief they experienced from this remedy. Without the evidence I have received from others, my intimate knowledge of the professional and private character of Dr. Beckwith, for the last twenty years, justifies me in declaring, that he would give no assurances of facts of his own experience, or of professional deductions, of which he was not perfectly confident, and on which the public might not safely rely.

JAMES IREDELL.

From the Hon. George E. Badger.

RALEIGH, Nov. 7, 1834.

For several years past, Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been used as a domestic medicine in my family. I have myself frequently used them for the relief of head ache, acid and otherwise disordered stomach, resulting from imprudence or excess in diet, and I have had many opportunities of learning from others their effects, when used by them for like purposes. My experience and observation justify me in saying that the relief afforded by the Pills is generally speedy, and almost always certain—that they may be taken at any time without danger or inconvenience, and their operation is attended by no nausea or disagreeable effects whatever—and though I have known many persons use them, I have known none who did not approve them—none who sustained any injury, and none who failed to derive benefit from their use. And upon the whole, I do not hesitate to recommend them as an agreeable, safe, and efficacious remedy in Dyspeptic affections, and *believe* them myself to be the best Anti-dyspeptic medicine ever offered to the public.

G. E. BADGER.

☞ A constant supply of these Pills on hand and for sale, at THIS OFFICE.

September 5, 1835. —m6—

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT

LEXINGTON, N. C.,

ON THE FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1835.

PHILIP BEAKER, Shadrick Beckwith. Andrew Thos. Davis. Joseph Evans, Barbara Easter. Crouse. John O. B. Ford, Henry Frazer. Richmond Heartly, John Hyer. John Jarret, Clinton Johnson. Alfred Kinney. Henry Ledford, Daniel Leonard, Mary J. Lunston, Elizabeth Lane. William Moore, William McDaniel, Daniel Merrell, William Moten. Celia Northern. John Payne, Willis Peck. Christian Stockinger, William Stephens, Casper Smith, Mathew Skein. John E. Wooden, Joseph Ward, Mary Williford. David Yarborough. M. ROUNSAVILLE, P. M.

October 17, 1835. —3t—

Beeves Wanted!

THE Subscriber, intending to carry on the Butchering Business regularly in the Town of Salisbury, wishes to purchase a number of

GOOD BEEVES,

For which the highest prices will be given, in cash. His customers are notified that he will be ready to furnish them with GOOD BEEF on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings of each week the balance of the season.

DAVID KERNS.

September 5, 1835. —tf.—

Taken Up and committed

TO the Jail of Rowan county, North Carolina, on the 12th inst., two negroes, as runaways; one a Woman, about 40 years of age, stout and black, who says her name is SILVY. The other, Silvy's daughter, about 12 years of age, named ELCEY. They say that they belong to Stephen Moore, of Hillsborough, N. Carolina, and was on their way to Alabama with William Nelson. They left said Nelson between the Yadkin river and Salisbury. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

F. SLATER, Sheriff.

October 17, 1835. —tf—

MORE NEW JEWELLERY.

THE Subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia, where he purchased a rich assortment of

WATCHES,
JEWELLERY. &C.,
Of the most recent Fashions.

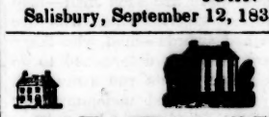
Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Lever,
Do. do. Duplex,
Ladies' Gold Lever and do.
Plain English and Swiss } *Watches*
Fine Gold Fob-Chains and Keys;
Fine Plated Fob-Chains and Keys;
Ladies' Plated Neck-Chains;
A rich assortment of Breast-Pins and Rings;
Fine Ear-Rings, Gold and Plated;
Ladies' Jet, Silver, and Gilt Waist-Buckles;
Shell Music Boxes and Silver Pencils;
A large assortment of Spectacles for all Eyes;
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine Pocket Books;
Superior Wade and Butcher Concave Razors;
" Pocket-Knives and Scissors;
Leather and Silk Money-Purses;
Ladies' large Tuck and Side-Combs;
Do. Snuff-Boxes, and Thimbles;
Fine Plated Castors and Candle-sticks,
Together with Chains, Pistols, Seals, and Keys, &c.—Also, Silver Spoons and Sugar-Tongs.

He hopes that his Friends and Customers will call and see his fine assortment, and BUY.—He will sell low for CASH, or on a short credit.—Orders from a distance will be promptly filled.

Watches and Clocks repaired well, and *Warranted for Twelve Months.* ☞ Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for Jewellery.

JOHN C. PALMER.

Salisbury, September 12, 1835.—tf



CATAWBA SPRINGS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having determined to remove to the south-west, offers for sale the above property, with or without the Furniture. The Plantation contains about **700 Acres** of Land; between 95 and 100 acres are low-grounds, cleared, ditched, and in good order otherwise; and is either good for Grain or Grass—there being about 12 Acres of the latter, (viz: meadow land.)

About 200 Acres of the high-lands are cleared and in fine order for cultivation—and all of it is good for 3,000 bushels of Corn, with a proportionable quantity of small grain.

The Houses want no repair, and are sufficient for entertaining 60 or 70 boarders, with fine Stablery, Carriage-house, and Threshing Machine. No building of any description is requisite for the place at present.

The property is now positively offered at a price so low that it will pay for itself in three years, by attention to the Farm and House. Persons wishing to buy had better lose no time, as it shall be sold, and the price at which it is offered will force it immediately. Letters to my address, at this Office, will meet prompt attention.

☞ NEGROES, for my own use, will be taken at fair prices.

Application may be made, for prices and payments, to the following Agents, viz:—Maj. H. W. Conner, of Salisbury; James A. Johnston, Esq., Charlotte; C. C. Henderson, Esq., Lincolnton, and A. M. Burton, Esq., of Beattie's Ford, who have the terms and will make sales.

WM. S. SIMONTON.

P. S. Attached to the Plantation is a fine stock of Hogs and Cattle, and an outstanding Crop of Corn—say 2,000 bushels, which may be had with the plantation. W. S. S.

Catawba Springs, September 26, 1835.—tf

☞ The Yorkville Journal of the Times will insert the above until forbid, and forward the account to Catawba Springs for payment.

To Country Merchants.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and friends generally, that he is now receiving his Fall supply of Goods; which consists of a general, heavy, and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES AND DRY-GOODS,

Hardware & Cutlery
HATS AND SHOES,
Drugs and Medicines,
WINES, &C., &C.

Without further enumeration, his Stock comprises almost every article now in common use in this country—it is inferior to *none* in Fayetteville.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B. Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods; receiving Cotton and other Produce for Storage, Sale, or Shipment as the owner may direct. C. J. O.

Brick Row, Haymount,

Fayetteville, September 19, 1835. 6m

Six-and-a-quarter cents reward,

WILL be given for the apprehension and delivery at this office, of ALEXANDER LYERLY, an Indented Apprentice to the Printing Business, who left his employ on the 18th instant. It is probable, from circumstances, that he has made for the South; and Editors in that direction are requested and warned not to employ said boy, as the law will be strictly enforced against any who may. Lyerly is about 17 years of age; very slim, speaks quick, and somewhat addicted to dissolute habits. SMITH & HAMPTON.

October 24, 1835.

CONVENTION DEBATE.

SPEECH OF MR. FISHER, OF ROWAN,

Delivered in the late Convention, on the proposition to amend the 32nd Article.

Mr. Fisher said, he should vote for the amendment which was reported from the Committee of the Whole--namely, to strike out of the 32d Section of the Constitution the word *Protestant*, and instead thereof insert the word *Christian*, so as to allow all who believe in the truth of the Christian Religion to hold civil office in the State.

In giving this vote, he was not influenced by the motives which the gentleman from Halifax (Gov. Branch) had so charitably attributed to the friends of the Amendment, that is, to throw the tub to the WHALE, as he is pleased to call the people; nor yet for the accommodation of a certain individual, as he supposes—but, for reasons which he would undertake to state for himself.

Mr. F. said he had listened with very strict attention to all that had been said on this subject; and, of all debates he had ever witnessed, this had taken the widest range. As regards TIME, it had swept over eighteen centuries; and as regards SPACE, it had travelled round the globe; its range has been circumscribed only by the limits set to human imagination. If a stranger, uninformed as to the true state of the question, had dropped in here, and listened attentively to all that has been said, he must have come to the conclusion, that we were debating whether we should, or not, establish a cruel TEST oath to bind men's consciences; nay, most likely, he would have come to the conclusion, that we are about to establish the "Holy Inquisition" in North Carolina; that we are now preparing the wheel, and the rack, the thumb screws, and the hot irons, for the punishment of recusant Papists—that the merciless *Auto de fe* itself, was to be kindled up in the midst of this Protestant community. Now, sir, is this so? Is it true, that we are about to establish a TEST oath? Is it true, that we are about to commence the work of persecution against a class of people for consciences' sake? No, sir, it is not so. If gentlemen will descend from the clouds in which they have been wandering; if, from that "march of mind" we have heard so much about, they will please to march back to the regions of common sense, they will see that their imaginations have run away with them. What is the true state of the question before us? In the Constitution which our Revolutionary forefathers established for North Carolina in the year 1776, there is a clause designated as the 32d section, which provides, that no person who denies the being of God, or the truth of the Protestant Religion, or the divine authority of the old or new Testaments, or who shall hold religious principles incompatible with the freedom and safety of the State, shall be capable of holding civil office within this State. Ever since the adoption of the Constitution, some have thought that a part of this Article is illiberal, and ought to be stricken out, and others have thought that the whole of it ought to be expunged. In consequence of these opinions, the Legislature, in the act under which this Convention meets, gave a discretionary power to the Convention; "*amend* the 32d Article of the Constitution;" and the only question now before us is—shall we *amend* it, or shall we leave it as it is? Some wish to amend it, others wish to strike it out altogether, and others again wish to leave it as it is. For my part, said Mr. F., I am opposed to striking out the whole Article, but I wish to amend it. To *amend*, is one thing—to strike out altogether, is another. We have a right to amend, but we have no power to destroy, and to strike out altogether would be to destroy.

Among the arguments advanced by those who are for striking out altogether, one is, that the 32d Article comes in direct conflict with the 19th section of the Bill of Rights, which says—"That all men have a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience." Mr. F. said, for his part, he could not see this conflict—this incompatibility. The 19th section of the Bill of Rights secured to all men the right of *worshiping* God according to the dictates of their own conscience; the 32d Article does not deny this right, nor take it away; it does not *prescribe* any mode of *worship*, or any set of religious principles—it only declares, that persons who deny the being of God, &c., shall not be capable of holding civil office within this State.—Now, to show that the 32d Article conflicts with the 19th section of the Bill of Rights, gentlemen must first prove, that it is necessary for men to hold civil office before they can worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience.—Will any one rise up here and say, that you must first be in possession of a civil office in North Carolina before you can exercise the freedom of conscience? No! no one will say so. The Turk, the Hindoo, the wild Savage of our own forests, can come among us and worship God according to the dictates of their consciences, and there is nothing in our Constitution or laws to harm them, or make them afraid; they cannot only worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience, but they may acquire all the civil and political rights of native-born citizens—they are protected in their persons and property—they may vote for the law-makers, and if the people choose to vote for them, they may occupy seats in the Legislature, and become law-makers themselves. The 32d Article deprives them of none of these rights, either civil or religious, but it forbids them from holding civil office, *so long as they may deny the being of God*, or the other truths referred to in that Article.—Surely, there is nothing so very cruel and proscriptive in this, as gentlemen would seem to make out. Mr. F. said, it appeared very strange to him, while gentlemen were so bitterly denouncing the 32d Article, that the 31st should have entirely escaped their notice. If the 32d Article excludes Atheists and Deists from civil office, does not the 31st go much farther—for it excludes Preachers of the Gospel from seats in the Legislature? Will gentlemen contend that the doors to civil office shall be thrown open to Atheists and Deists, and that the Teachers of the Christian Religion shall be shut out from our Legislative halls? If it is a violation of principle to exclude the Atheist and Deist from office, is it not equally so to exclude the Preacher of the Gospel from the Legislature, and from seats in the Council of State? But the sympathies of gentlemen seem to be with the one class, and not with the other. A Preacher of Mahomedanism may come among us, build his mosque, collect his congregation, and preach to them, and, if he has the civil qualifications, may be elected to, and take his seat in the Legislature, while the Teachers of our own Religion—of that Religion on which all our Institutions stand, are denied the like privilege! and yet, gentlemen who talk so much about liberality and the march of mind have not uttered a single whisper against the 31st Article!

Mr. Fisher said, he would now state what, to his mind, was a very strong argument against *striking out* the 32d section. If we take up the Constitution and examine it, we will find that there are four Articles in it, which have reference to the Christian Religion—that is, the 19th section of the Bill of Rights, and the 31st, 32d and 34th sections of the Constitution. *Three* of these would seem rather to discountenance, or throw aside the Christian Religion, while the other one alone, namely, the 32d, seems to *recognize* it. Now, sir, shall we, a Christian people, living in a Christian country, expunge from our fundamental law the only Article which recognizes Christianity, and leave remaining the three Articles which would seem to discountenance it, and actually lay its Teachers under civil disabilities?

If the 32d Article was expunged from the Constitution, and the instrument then placed in the hands of an intelligent Turk, judging from it, what would he suppose our Religion to be? He would first read the 19th Article of the Bill of Rights, from which he would see that *all men*, Christian, Turk, and Jew, stand precisely on the same footing, and consequently, so far as this goes, in North Carolina, the Christian has no advantage over the Turk. He would then come to the 31st Article, where he would see that Preachers of the Gospel are excluded from holding seats either in the Legislature or in the Council of State, but that Preachers of the Koran are not so forbidden; thus far he would see that the Constitution is more favorable to Mahomedanism than to Christianity. He would next come to the 34th Article. If he should have sagacity enough to discover the wisdom of the prohibition in this article, he would at the same time discover that a jealousy exists against "Religious Churches." Taken altogether, he will see nothing against the religion of the Turk, but an evident expression against the Christian Religion; and as he can judge from what is before him, he must doubt whether we are Christians. But now lay before him the 32d Article, and all his doubts will vanish, for in this he will see a full recognition of Christianity. Then, I ask again, shall we expunge the only Article that Recognizes our Religion, and leave standing those Articles which appear rather to discountenance it? If we had power to strike out the whole, he did not know that any great evils would follow from doing so, for he had no fears for the Christian Religion. It had spread to what it now is, against all opposition—it grew up in despite of oppression, and has flourished under persecutions. We have nothing to fear for its final triumphs; but we have no such powers, and as the subject stands balanced in the Constitution as it now does, he was unwilling to expunge one side, and retain the other.

But, said Mr. F., let us take up the 32d section itself, examine its parts, and see if it be so very objectionable as some would make it out to be. The first clause is in these words—"*That no person who shall deny the being of God*"—"shall be capable of holding any office, or place of trust, or profit in the civil department within this Government." Now, sir, is this so very wrong? Is it bigotry and intolerance in a Christian community, to exclude from civil office the man who denies the being of God?—the WRETCH who can look up at the glorious sun—gaze on the starry heavens—"the spacious firmament on high," who can look abroad on the face of nature, or turn his eyes in on his own bosom, and yet deny the being of God? If it is bigotry to withhold civil trust, or moral confidence from such a wretch; then, sir, for one, I am willing to be called a bigot. Some gentlemen, however, tell us that there are no such persons as *Atheists*, that is, no persons who deny the being of God. If they intend this assertion as an argument why the clause in question ought to be stricken out, then I meet it as follows. There are either such persons as Atheists, or there are not. If there be such persons, then they ought not to be trusted with office, or with any thing else; and, if there be no such persons, then this clause in the Constitution is at most but surplusage, and, as it takes up but little room, it may as well remain as an evidence of the honest precaution of our forefathers. But, sir, I differ with gentlemen, when they say there are no such persons as Atheists. I cannot say, remarked Mr. F., that I know any such, but we have heard of them. We read that during the French Revolution *Atheism* triumphed in all France. We read that the National Assembly expelled Christianity from the country, decreed the destruction of the Holy Bible and extirpated it from the land. It is a known fact, when the British and Foreign Bible Society, at the close of the French Revolution, sought to restore the sacred volume to France by printing in London an edition in the French language, after a diligent search, not a single copy of the Bible could be found in all Paris. We also read, that the National Convention at one time, was composed wholly of *Atheists*, who, to convince the world that they were *such*, passed a decree, "*that death is an eternal sleep!*" The learned gentleman from Halifax (Judge Daniel) says, however, that they were not *Atheists*, but *Sadducees*. Mr. F. said, he should not dispute about names, though, he would say, that this is the first time he had ever heard of *French Sadducees*. Of this, he was confident, that the doctrines held

by these French Sadducees, were what we now call Atheism. The fact is, Atheism was openly professed and taught in France at that era. Lectures were delivered by the learned, to prove the non-existence of God. We are told, that on a certain occasion, one of the celebrated Philosophers of that day mounted the public stage with the red cap of liberty on his head, and delivered an oration before a large assemblage, to prove that there is no God. In the progress of his Address, he challenged *Deity* itself, if he did exist, to manifest his power by striking the speaker dead on the spot. He was not stricken dead, and this was hailed as proof conclusive that there was no God. But, said Mr. F., we need not go to France to find Atheists—they exist in our own country. If newspaper accounts are to be credited, even at this day, public lectures are delivered in the City of New York to prove that there is no God. They are as yet few in number in our country, but we know not how soon they may become numerous. We have seen them overrun France, a country where science and civilization flourished; and though there may be no danger of their overrunning our country, still, said Mr. F., I am for giving such wretches no encouragement, by permitting them to hold office or trust in a Christian community. If this be bigotry, I again say, that I am willing to be called a bigot. The next clause of the 32d section that I shall notice, said Mr. F., is that which excludes *Deists* from civil office. The celebrated Doctor Johnson, sometimes called the Giant of English literature, had a great aversion to Deists. He had no faith in their honesty. He once remarked—if he should know of a Deist being at the same table with himself, he would caution the landlady to take care of her silver spoons. I do not think as badly of Deists as Doctor Johnson did, said Mr. F., for I believe there may be highly honorable and honest men of that description; but at the present time, he was not disposed to encourage Deism by expunging from the Constitution the limited disability imposed on its professors. We live in a Christian country—our Laws and Institutions in general, are based on the maxims and principles of the Christian Religion, and why should we encourage those who ridicule and deny the truth of this Religion? What other system of Religion ever yet received by man, can compare with ours? Where has civil liberty, human happiness, the arts and sciences of civilization flourished as in Christendom? In a temporal point of view alone, if we judge from its fruits, it is the best of all Religions; and, in it bigotry, then, to discountenance that class of men who deny this Religion, and would deprive the world of its manifold blessings? The wise and good of all civilized countries, since the commencement of the Christian era, have borne testimony to this Religion, and to him it appeared the height of folly and presumption for any one now, after the lapse of eighteen centuries, to deny "the divine authority" of the Holy Scriptures. Justly, indeed, do such sceptics merit the sarcasm of a celebrated British Poet, on an analogous subject;

"Shall little haughty ignorance pronounce
His works unwise, of which the smallest part
Exceeds the narrow vision of her mind?
As if upon a full proportion'd dome,
On swelling columns heav'd the pride of art!
A critic-fly, whose feeble ray scarce spreads
An inch around, with blind presumption bold,
Should dare to tax the structure of the whole!"

So in our day, have been many learned men who proved Deists, but generally Deists of a different description.—Dr. Halley was an Astronomer of some note, and a Deist. He once commenced ridiculing the Christian Religion in the presence of Sir Isaac Newton, the greatest of all Astronomers, and one of the best of men, when he was promptly checked by the latter. Doctor Halley, said Sir Isaac Newton, when you speak of Astronomy, I hear you with pleasure, for you have studied that science and understand it; but it gives me pain to hear you speak of the Christian system, which you never have studied; you know nothing about it. I have studied it, and know it to be true. Shall we, said Mr. F., go out of our way, to expunge from the Constitution an Article which imposes a small disability on a class of men who would willingly subvert that Religion, pronounced to be true by the good and great of every land? That religion, on which all our civil institutions rest—the source of our blessings in this life and our happiness hereafter? If we are now adopting a Constitution in the first instance, then it might be a question whether this Article ought to be inserted. But such is not the case. We have a Constitution before us, and are merely amending it. To strike out this Article about Deists, would be a sort of declaration in favor of Deism. For one, therefore, he should vote against striking out.

The next clause of the 32d Section, is that which excludes from Civil Office, such as "hold Religious principles incompatible with the freedom and safety of the State." Certainly there cannot be much objection to this clause. No one can wish to see the enemies of civil liberty in possession of the offices of the State. The only objection that can possibly be raised to this clause is, that it is not sufficiently definite; he thought, however, it never would be abused, and perhaps never be called into action. As no inconvenience has been felt from it, and as the prejudices of the people are in favor of retaining it, he saw no necessity for expunging it.

The only remaining clause in this 32d Section, is that which excludes from Civil Office all who deny the truth of the *Protestant* Religion. This clause, it is contended by some, was intended to exclude Roman Catholics from civil appointments, while others believe that it does not exclude that class of men. One thing is certain, from the commencement of the Government to this day, it never has been brought to bear against the Catholics—for we have seen every grade of office in this State, from Governor down to Constable, at one time or other, filled by men of the Catholic persuasion. As, however, a difference of opinion seems now to exist on the subject, creating some doubt as to the true construction, we ought to amend the Article so as to make it more explicit. This, he thought, could be accomplished by striking out the word *Protestant*, and in place thereof, insert the word Christian. He believed that the people would be perfectly satisfied with this alteration, and he could see no objection that could be given beyond the opinion of some gentlemen, that it would lessen the reputation of the Constitution; nay, he thought it would increase it. Some gentlemen considered it a defect in the Constitution; say, they, cannot those who deny individual [illegible] be punished? But they cannot punish them for their opinions, they must be left to the punishment of their own consciences. In this Country, by virtue of the Constitution, all men are free to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and no man can be punished for his religious opinions. For himself, he was not willing to give up *practical good* through fears of *ideal evils*. If any evil exists, it will be remedied by the proposed change, and thus far he was willing to go; but he was not willing to hazzard all the Amendments, by expunging the whole Section.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

From the Boston Atlas.

THE REAL OBJECT OF THOMPSON'S MISSION.

The English Abolitionists, whose organ is now laboring in this country to carry out their projects, are not only vehemently opposed to the American colonization society, but are in favor of an amalgamation of the African and European races in the United States. This is the true end and aim of their efforts, and the result to which they must unavoidably tend. Thompson may attempt to shield himself from public indignation by disclaiming any purpose of this kind, but his English co-adjutors, who furnish him the funds for his mission, openly avow and advocate this as their object. They do not wish to see the black emigrate to Liberia, because they would have them remain where they are for the purpose of amalgamating ultimately with the whites. And this is the doctrine which Thompson wishes to preach to the young ladies of the Anti-Slavery Society! He may prevaricate as he will upon this subject—the legitimate tendency of his labors is to bring about the consummation of a mixture of the two races. Listen to the following language from the last number of the London Eclectic Review, (whose authority this foreign expounder of our moral and constitutional duties will hardly dare to deny,) and doubt, if you can, the object of the English and Scotch abolitionists in sending their emissaries to this country, and shipping their cargoes of anti-slavery tracts to New York to be dispersed throughout the land:

"The time is come, when it behooves British Christians to lift up their voice in loud and emphatic reprobation of the wickedness in which all religious denominations in the United States are more or less involved."

"The lying pretence, that nature herself has drawn the line between the different races, and that an adherent feeling occasions a mutual repulsation, is refuted by the mixed blood and gradations of color which are seen wherever slavery exists."

"Can any contradiction be more palpable than that which these very laws oppose to the assertion, that an insurmountable repugnance exists to such intermarriages?"

"In America, however, the Irish, if born black, would but have been excluded from that hospitality which opens the Atlantic ports, and proffers the rights of citizenship to the refuse of all European nations—to the fugitive debtor, the pauper, and the convict; making an exception only in the case of those whose complexions betray a mixture of African blood."

"Every white American considers himself of course as ranking with Englishmen of the highest caste; and he prides himself upon his white skin and his correct pronunciation, as the testimonials of his nobility.(!) *Hence his horror at the idea of any mixture of blood that might deteriorate his title.* In proportion as ranks are confounded in society, the pride of caste is called into action, and imaginary barriers are thrown up in place of the more palpable gradations. In America, the only visible scale is that of color, and every white is an hidalgo."

"The dread with which they view any amalgamation of the races is not a little heightened by the apprehension of the effect it would have in lowering their national dignity in the eyes of the people of the old country."

"This rank and corrupt prejudice of caste could only have attained its present strength during years of profound national antiquity. Often has the Divine vengeance made use of the scourge of war to punish a luxurious nation for the iniquities of a time of peace. Is America beyond the reach of a similar retribution?—Yes, she would be too happy, in that event, to abandon Liberia, if she could gain back her sable exiles to man the walls of New Orleans, or to save the "White House" from another humiliation."

"The assumption of an inferiority in mixed breeds is so entirely at variance, not only with historical facts, but with phisiological science, that it must be regarded as either founded on ignorance, or persisted in against better knowledge."

"The quadroon is, we believe, generally handsome. Thus nature attests not only the legitimacy, but the physical advantage of nations that bind together the different tribes of the human family, and soften down the features of repulsive dissimilarity."

"It is worthy also of remark, that nature seems to dictate the harmonious blending of her own varieties, by inspiring, very generally, a *preference for shades of color and physical forms* dissimilar from that of the individual."

"The air of the American Republic can bleach the darkest character, can take out every stain but that of the skin."

We could multiply extracts of a character with these, which afford unequivocal evidence of the real design of the foreign abolitionists. The object of these meddlers is to sweep down the barriers which seem to have been placed by God and man, since the beginning of the world, against the amalgamation of the two races, and to taint the veins of the free whites of this great republic with an unnatural admixture of African blood. Whence does this spirit of interference in our most sacred relations originate? Why do the British send us their emissaries to tell us that the instinctive abhorrence, which is felt by every white possessed of a proper sense of the dignity of his species, towards an intercourse of the kind proposed, is wicked, unnatural, and must be overcome? Why does Mr. Thompson contend that the Colonization Society is an abomination and a sin, and that the blacks should not emigrate to the land of their forefathers, where they may rise to the highest scale of improvement, of which they are capable, unmortified and unoppressed by the superiority of the whites? Are all these doctrines advocated and these efforts made out of pure sympathy for the blacks? Can we not rather discover in them a manifestation of that undying hostility towards us, which first drove us to throw off the oppression of the mother country, and is now striving to involve us in intestine troubles and commotions? Can we not see in them an indication of that morbid jealousy, with which England regards our rapid strides in wealth, enterprise, and prosperity, under the auspicious influences of our blessed Constitution?—hostility and a jealousy so embittered, and so inordinate, that she would rather witness our physical degradation than behold our farther progress in those arts and improvements which have elevated and are still elevating us among the nations of the earth!

From the Essex (Mass.) Gazette.

POLITICAL CHARACTERS, TIMIDITY AND NEUTRALITY.

Our attention has been called to these interesting subjects, from the unwillingness of a large body of men in our country, either to connect themselves with any of the existing political parties, or to form a new party or parties, independent of those already in power. We see around us a vast multitude of men—men of power, of influence, of judgment, and we regret to add, men of duplicity too, who have renounced all communion and all connexion with every grade, and every sect, in the political world. Such a renunciation of parties, we doubt not, has grown out of the wickedness and abuse, the intrigue and corruption, the violation of sacred and human principles, which too often has been the foundation and capstone of our political fabric.—Men have compared the politics of the father with those of the son; searched after some trifling delineation of character, some faint remembrance, which, at least, might exhibit in the child the outlines of their illustrious progenitors. They have stood aghast at the threatened dissolution of the Union, sickened over the hideous forms which, in a thousand shapes, truth and imagination has spread out before them. They have grown pale when these living characters have been stripped of their covering; and the crimes, the political crimes of mankind; have stood naked before them. In the tariff law they have seen a higher than Mount Atlas, while Nullification was the whole globe itself, resting like the fabled sphere, upon the head of one of the weakest of her children. They have groaned over the terrors of southern slavery, and expired over the horrors of northern fanaticism. To-day they have revived, and they are living for their country; and anon they are again wailing and dying for their countrymen.

We have drawn no factious scene. We have gazed upon the painting and the painter, time and again; and instead of adorning our remark in any unreal drapery, we could wish to draw back the curtain, and lay bare nothing but the simple, unvarnished truth.

We say, then, that there are such men—men who tremble at fancied spectres—men who are wounded with sheathed swords—men who fancy they do evil, and are therefore determined to do nothing. Their feminine hearts run away with their heads, and judgment, and understanding; principle and duty must fall down and worship a god, which would have disgraced even the heathen mythology—the god of cowardice and expediency: A mob composed of foreign intruders, of run-away paupers, of native and imported miscreants, will now-a-days arm themselves in a trice, spreading confusion and terror over the whole populace—all this, too, while your cold, calculating, neutral, frightened, do-nothing citizen, is repining over his misfortune, and wondering at the alarming state of the times. Such men give character and countenance to the mobs; and if they do not hurra with them, exert a worse influence over religion and virtue by [illegible] against them. They forget, in the language of Edmund Burke, that when "had men combine, good men should associate," and being thus indifferent, those very men are blotting out a page which has been written in defence of good order and good government, and in their place they are engraving, with a pen of iron, dipped in a fountain of blood, *crime and oppression, the prostration of law, and the triumph of religious and political infidelity.*

We acknowledge that many men, who are indifferent to all political discussions, and all political actions, are good men—men who act from conscience and duty—men who are liberally blessed with moral courage, but yet who are wanting in the belief that it is the duty of every man to exercise the highest human right he can enjoy. No matter what his belief, or what his profession, let him, while an inhabitant of his own soil, claim and exercise this privilege, which is second only to his religion—the privilege of voting for good officers. We believe it to be the duty, the solemn duty, of every American citizen, no matter who or what he is, minister or churchman, saint or sinner, office-holder or office-seeker, we say it is his second duty, his first duty to man, to be always at the polls.

We know that many say that such a principle of universal suffrage, carried out to its full extent, would add to the already existing evils. It is not so. It is the apathy of these men that build up the various bulwarks of crime; their indifference and timidity, their superabundant caution and fear of greater evils; that has brought upon our country the growing disregard for law, which almost daily breaks out, either in the character of a mob, personal insult, or intemperate elections. Do the vicious cry for more sleep and more slumber, or the virtuous? Are not the panders of government, in power and seeking power, more zealous to retain their strong hold of corruption, than honest men are to drive them from it?

We repeat, then, it is the duty of every man of every political party, to go to the polls. In a contest which brings *every* voter together, the people, the virtuous part of the community, are to be the gainers. From time beyond memory, the emissaries of political darkness, as well as moral darkness, have done all in their power, by force and stratagem, to overcome every thing holy and pure.

Let not the clergy, the christian, the philanthropist, be deceived. Let them not say, because there is no political integrity, they will hold no alliance with any of the political parties. If none, be yourselves exemplars of it. Remember that every thing, from the temple of God to the inebriating bowl, is abused. And why not politics? "If the curse of growing factions still vex our councils, as they once did the Venitian—if we are henceforth to be governed by atheists and demagogues—if a mob is to rule us and destroy our dwellings it is in consequence of the political character of the people—in consequence of their timidity—and what is most wicked of all, in consequence of their neutrality."

Liverpool and Manchester Rail-Road.—The receipts of this Rail-Road within six months, ending on the 30th of June last, amounted to £99,474, which is at the rate of nearly a million of dollars per annum, on a rail-road of only thirty miles in length, operating in competition with three canals. A dividend of 4½ per cent. for the six months was declared. The market price of this stock is £200 for 100 paid.

From the Boston Atlas.

EXECUTIVE PATRONAGE AND POWER.

In a recent letter of Judge White, we extract the following justification of his course on the proposed reduction of Executive Patronage. From a Senator who professed similar sentiments six years before—and sustained them by his votes—a justification could hardly be demanded. By good rights, it should come from those who deserted their former professions, and now assail Judge White with infinite bitterness, because he is pursuing, while *in* office, the same principles through which he reached it:

"When this subject was before the Senate, I took occasion to state the reasons of my course so fully as to render it unnecessary now to say so much on that subject. It was a subject which had excited much interest while Mr. Adams was President of the United States. I formed the same opinions then which I expressed last winter. The subject was again before the Senate in 1830, and at that time my opinions were the *same* they had been in 1826, and yet are. I firmly believed they were the same principles entertained by Mr. Jefferson, and by the political party to which I belonged. I not only believed they were the principles of the present Chief Magistrate, but thought one great object of the struggle to bring him into power, was to maintain, and to carry out by legislative enactments, and by his practice, these very principles.

I would have held myself dishonored as a man, and felt as if bringing disgrace upon the Republican party, and more especially upon the Chief Magistrate, if I had maintained one set of principles *to acquire place and power*, and then for the purpose of retaining them, attempted to practice upon another.

No matter who is the President of the United States, I firmly believe the Executive power ought to be limited within the *narrowest* limits compatible with an Administration of the Government; otherwise all *efficient agency of the people* in their own affairs will soon be lost.

If the Executive power and patronage be left as they now are, and we should ever have a popular Chief Magistrate willing, from any motive, to lend his influence and to use his patronage for the purpose of designating and electing his successor, then will this tremendous power be felt, and if it does not end in the destruction of those rights secured to the people, and substituting in their place the will of one man, then shall I think the people of the United States a peculiar race, and more highly favored of Heaven than any who have preceded them.

I was born under a King, but raised and educated in a Republic. To secure to my posterity the same freedom for which our Fathers toiled, it is essential Executive power and patronage should be limited by law; otherwise, the day may not be remote, when we will have in fact a monarchy, and it the more odious, because the deceptive form of a Republic may be continued. Lest you may not have seen it, I send you a copy of what I said on this subject last winter. The opinions then expressed remain unchanged, and until convinced of my error, I shall adhere to them in every situation in which I may hereafter be placed.

In consequence of my course upon those different subjects, it has been alledged that I have abandoned, or am to abandon, the Administration and in future to act with the opposition.

[illegible] the subject of such a change? Upon each of these subjects, except the appropriation of the three millions, others, friends of the Administration, have thought and voted with me; yet no such charge is made against them, and as to the vote upon the three millions, I think it one of the most correct I have ever given.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

THE JOHNSON CELEBRATION.

The Evening Post has a long and graphic account of the celebration of this gentleman's share in the battle of the Thames. We say his share of it, for though the name of the toasts given on the occasion, is legion, and not only Churchill C. Cambreleng, but Joel G. Seaver were duly glorified by a sentiment a piece. We do not see the name of Wm. Henry Harrison, the Commander in Chief in the battle, so much as mentioned. It was not to be expected perhaps of a dinner gotten up expressly for partisan purposes, and intended for nothing more noble than to effect a special party object, that the real victor of the Thames should be named among the regular toasts, but it is a little singular that some straggling sense of justice and propriety should not have been detected in so numerous an assemblage—passing strange that not a single individual, American, Scotch, Irish, French, or German should have thought it even necessary to allude to the gallant man, by whose skill, bravery, and judgment, the conflict of the Thames was gained. However, as we take it, this jollification was set on foot principally to endorse the apochryphal claims of Col. Johnson to the honor of killing Tecumseh, the energies of the "great Republican party" were necessarily directed almost exclusively to that end; and sooth to say, the matter seems now to be pretty thoroughly settled. Let no man hereafter hesitate to believe that the Indian was actually slain by Col. Johnson, though that gentleman never had the least idea himself, that he had performed any such exploit. What of that? Col. Johnson is "in the hands of his friend," and if they insist upon it that he killed Tecumseh, it is anti-republican for him to resist "public opinion so plainly manifested." The Colonel, like General Jackson, is of opinion that the glory of shooting a Chippewa, is "neither to be sought or avoided" any more than the Presidency.

We perceive that Job Haskell was one of the Committee of Invitation, and was also present and prominent at the Junket. Job made a speech and gave a Toast—both of them redolent of brimstone and swamp cabbage. Mr. Haskell is evidently partial to the Post, as were likewise several other eminent Jacobins. Mr. Garry Gilbert, as he is far miliarly called among his friends, made a most *parnassian* speech, and concluded it by one of the most succinct and comprehensive toasts that we ever read of in "ancient or modern history." It was simply "JUSTICE;" from which laconic and eloquent sentiment we infer, that he is not himself—whatever his friends may be—in the predicament of the Irishman, who was found weeping on his trial for stealing a sheep. The Judge comforted Patrick on that occasion, by telling him that he should certainly have justice, which Patrick replied, was the very thing he was in dread of!

The SIAMESE TWINS were to have left New-York for Europe on the 13th instant.

THE COMET.

As the Comet has now reached its nearest point of approach to the earth, and is hurrying off towards the sun, we have thought that some facts in relation to it, culled from foreign journals, might not be uninteresting at this time. The early history of this remarkable body may be traced, with some degree of probability, as far back as 130 years before the Christian era, when a comet is said to have appeared of considerable magnitude and brilliancy, shining with a brightness which surpassed the splendor of the sun: it was supposed to have signalized the birth of Mithridates. There is reason to believe, also, that the comets which were seen in the year 223, and 399, were returns of the same body; in the latter year it is described of prodigious magnitude and horrible aspect. In the years 530, 855, 830, and 1006, it probably was again observed; in the latter year described as four times as large as the planet Venus. It was also visible in 1230, 1305, and 1380: at the second of these returns, it was termed "*cometa horrendae magnitudinis;*" whence it may be concluded that its aspect was very conspicuous.

The several epochs at which these appearances were observed concide with the time at which the comet might have been expected to return—its period being about 75 or 76 years. This coincidence is, indeed, the sole foundation of its identity with that of 1280; leaving, however, several intermediate returns, in which it was not visible; or, at least, its visits unrecorded. The succeeding returns are free from doubt; observations having been made of the comet's path through the heavens, which furnish satisfactory evidence of its identity.

In the year 1456, the comet returned again, and was beheld by all Europe with fear and astonishment. The Turks were then engaged in a successful war, in which they destroyed the Greek empire; they, therefore, might have regarded it as an auspicious omen. The Christians thought that their destruction was portended by its appearance, especially as its tail was turned towards the east. The Pope Calixtus regarded it as at once the sign and the instrument of Divine wrath; he ordered public prayers to be offered up, and granted a year's indulgence to all who, at the tolling of the noon-bell, should say three pater-nosters and three ave-marias, to propitiate the mercy of Heaven. In this very circumstance originates the custom, still prevalent in Catholic countries, of ringing the Cathedral bells at noon. The popular terror can scarcely be wondered at, for the comet at that time exhibited a tail, curved like a sabre, sixty degrees in length, or two thirds of the distance between the zenith and the horizon: its whole appearance was described as singularly splendid, and of a vivid brightness. At this return it was in its most favorable position, relative to the earth and sun, for observation of its magnitude and brilliancy.

In the year 1531, it appeared of a bright gold color. In 1607 it pursued nearly the same apparent path through the heavens which it is now pursuing. The celebrated Kepler observed it on his return from a convivial party on the 26th September. It continued visible about five weeks. Subsequent to its return in 1682, the attention of the celebrated astronomer Halley was directed to the periodical return of these bodies, and from a comparison of the elements of various comets on record, he ventured to assert, that those which appeared in the years already specified were not different comets, but the same body returning at intervals of seventy-five and a half years. He also predicted that the same comet would again appear about the end of the year 1758, or the commencement of 1759. The prediction was verified. It was first seen by George Palitzch, a famer, near Dresden, on Christmas day 1758; and was afterwards recognised by several European observatories.

The completion of another period of seventy-five years has arrived, and a second verification of Halley's prediction has been accomplished. Through what unimaginable realms of space must this body have travelled during that period! What mighty associations are connected with its history! It is the same comet, which in ages back "perplexed monarchs," and, in the imaginations of the people,

"From its horrid hair,
Shook pestilence and war."

Science has dispelled these credulous apprehensions, and also overturned those notions of the influences of comets, which have prevailed to a considerable extent even in our own enlightened age.

Towards the end of November, the comet now visible will plunge among the rays of the sun, and disappear, and will not issue from them on the other side until the end of December. On its departure from the sun, it is doubtful whether it will be visible at all; but, under any circumstance, it cannot remain long apparent.—*Boston Atlas.*

☞ *Branch Mint in this Town.*—We understand, from the Commissioner, that Messrs. Perry & Ligon, of Raleigh, have contracted for the erection of our Branch Mint building, for the sum of $29,800. Two other bids were made: one of $32,937, and to complete the building in eighteen months—the other of $32,000, and to complete the building by the 20th March, 1837.

The following is the plan of the proposed building; and, from the beauty of the site upon which it is to be erected, and the favorable character of Messrs. P. & L. as architects, we can but anticipate, in the Branch Mint, a superstructure which, while it will be of immense benefit to the Mining interest in this section of country, will also serve to ornament and give increased importance to our already beautiful and prosperous little Town.

The building is to be 125 feet in front by 33½ feet in depth, with a projection, in the rear of the centre, of 53 by 36 feet, and to be two stories in height, with a basement story of 5 feet above the surface of the ground. The basement, in front, to be of hammer-dressed range work—the principal and attic stories of brick. The sills and heads of the windows to be of stone; the cornice of brick, the roof covered with zinc. The basement and principal stores are to be arched, with groin arches, throughout the front building. To be completed by the 1st of January, 1837.—*Char. Journal.*

University of North Carolina.—It is probably known to many of our readers, that this institution lately despatched an Agent to Tennessee to make sale of the large bodies of valuable Lands possessed by it in the western District of that State. We are glad to learn from the Jackson (Tenn.) Truth Teller, that the whole of these Lands have been sold by the agent to a Company of gentlemen, who have bought them on speculation. We doubt not that this sale will relieve the University from embarrassment, and place it in a situation to make such improvements as its limited means have heretofore forbidden.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.

THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

Saturday Morning, October 31, 1835.

"Ratification" or "Rejection!"

☞ *On MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the NINTH, TENTH, and ELEVENTH of November next, are the days appointed for the People of North Carolina to decide the fate of the Amended Constitution—whether or no they are willing that those amendments shall form a part of our State Constitution.* ☜

☞ People of North Carolina!—you of the Western Counties especially—if you love your RIGHTS!—if you wish to settle the old matters of jealousy between the different sections of our State, that we may no longer be an "Eastern" or a "Western" people, wasting our strength in a suicidal warfare for petty power, but that we may all unite harmoniously in the grand march of improvement which will, despite our apathy, burst upon us from the borders of our more enterprizing and prosperous neighbors—if you wish a new and a bright era to commence in the history of North Carolina, we exhort you, we entreat you, do not stay at home on the 9th, 10th, and 11th of next month, (November,) but march to the polls, every man, and vote for RATIFICATION! Recollect, People of the West, that it is your energy must give the finishing stroke to this great work.—By your votes the Amendments may be ratified—without your votes, they will inevitably be rejected!

We this week publish the speech of our townsman, Mr. Fisher, on the proposition to amend the 32nd Article, so as to remove any thing like a *religious test* from our Constitution. It will be seen that Mr. Fisher argues strongly in favor of expunging from that Article the word *Protestant*, and inserting that of *Christian*, so that all who believe in the *Christian Religion* may hold office under our government. The Convention adopted this amendment—and to those whose minds are unsatisfied as to this amendment, we recommend an attentive perusal of Mr. Fisher's speech.

We intend printing a large quantity of Tickets for RATIFICATION; and we shall be ready to supply orders.

We have received the following interesting letter from a gentleman—himself not unknown to political fame—who was in Nashville during the session of the Tennessee Legislature. Agreeably to an intimation in the close of his letter, we hope to hear from him again,—being a gentleman the correctness of whose intelligence, and the sagacity of whose views may be confided in.

In answer to the Postscript, we reply, that in case of Rucker's decline, a substitute could be furnished by North Carolina in the person of another ex-member of [illegible]. There is likewise one whom we could highly recommend as an assistant to the Manager of the Menagerie. He has had great practice as a *political whipper-in*; and in case of need he *could fill several offices at the same time having* ALREADY *had some experience* THAT WAY.

Extract of a Letter from a gentleman in Nashville, Tennessee, to one of the Editors of the Western Carolinian, dated

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 9, 1835.

MY DEAR SIR: I reached this place on the 5th instant and found the Legislature in Session. The presiding officers of both branches are decidedly *Whigs*.—One of them—he of the representative branch, is an accomplished gentleman, and the "prince of good fellows." The other has nothing remarkable about him, except the rotundity of his person, and the "sledge hammer skill" with which he raps his mallet, while calling the Senate to order.

On the second day of the Session, the subject of Federal Relations was introduced to the consideration of the House, in the shape of instructions on the Expunging Resolutions of Col. Benton; followed by a long, dull, and heavy speech by the mover. He was answered by Mr. Anderson, with whom I have no personal acquaintance. He acquitted himself well—I would add very well, had he not have paid too much attention to the embellishment of his style. Immediately thereafter, the Resolutions were laid on the table, there to sleep the sleep of death. So much for the energy of a White Legislature. Indeed, the materials of which the Assembly is composed are as firm in their determinations as the texture of the tree from which Tennessee's *former* favorite took his name.—That name has ceased to have its magic influence; for you will perceive from the public papers, the unanimous re-election of the Hon. Hugh L. White. This result was hastened by an indignant feeling manifested by a large portion of the members, from the fact, that the day before that vile vehicle of slander, the *Globe*, was laid on the table of *every member, franked by Andrew Jackson!!* And yet we are told that he has *carefully* abstained from an interference in the elective franchise. But the President has given another exposition of his opinions on this subject. I allude to a passage in his first Inaugural Address: "The recent demonstrations of public sentiment inscribed on the list of Executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of reform—*which will require particularly the correction of those abuses which have brought the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the freedom of Elections.*" Compare, for a moment, this noble and lofty sentiment, uttered at a time when he was unfettered by party, and the sole master of his thoughts and opinions, with the *mandate* lately issued to the People of Tennessee, through letters addressed to Nashville's political Parson. I said make the comparison;—permit me to recall that wish; for it will only add another stain to the escutcheon of him whose fame is eternally identified with the nation's glory.

Judge White is here, at the house of his esteemed friend, Dr. Shelby, where he is daily receiving the homage of respect due to his exalted character. He was met on his entrance into town by an unusually large procession of military and citizens—passed in review before the former with as much ease and grace as if his shoulders had been decorated with epaulettes, or a sword seen dangling by his side.

On the 8th, the White Festival was held. It was a glorious manifestation of public feeling—as gratifying to the Judge as it was mortifying to his prostrate colleague; who will be, if not now, convinced that Tennessee, in the language of one of the toasts of the day, will never surrender the right of thinking for herself to *friend* or *foe*.

You have, I believe, never been in Nashville—let me beg you to visit it, as I have often done before. You will find tyranny here displayed; but it is the most pleasant of tyrannies—emphatically *the Tyranny of Hospitality*. If I have time I will write you again.

In haste, adieu, ———.

P. S. It is reported here, whether wickedly and of malice-aforethought, I am unable to say, that the Manager of a *Menagerie* has made offers, with large wages, to Ned Rucker, of Baltimore Caucus memory, to join his Caravan, with a view of exhibiting him in Virginia and the two Carolinas. The report adds, that the *Lion* is on the decline, and may want *steaming*, for which service the Doctor will be allowed extra wages.—Can you not, in North Carolina, aid the keeper with a *tolerable substitute*, in the event of Rucker's decline?

THE ABOLITIONISTS UNMASKED.

We copy, from the Boston Atlas, some extracts from the London Eclectic Review, with the remarks of the Atlas thereon, showing the 'real object of Thompson's mission.' We have published these extracts partly as a curiosity—for correct opinions regarding the ulterior designs of the abolition incendiaries very generally obtained in this section—and partly to undeceive such, if any there be, who still believe the Abolitionists a set of misguided philanthropists. That there are, in the Northern and Eastern States, many persons misinformed on the subject of Slavery, and deceived as to the objects of the Abolitionists, we fully believe; and we rejoice in the appearance of such pieces as this extract from the London Review, which so completely unmasks the cloven-foot of Abolition. We view with contempt, the insolent, supercilious tone of these extracts: we pitty their author for his swelling blasphemy.—A miserable scribler in an English Review presumes to threaten the American People with Divine Vengeance, with the scourge of war, for our iniquities in time of peace; for such is a fair deduction from his remarks. And how is Divine Vengeance to be averted from this nation? In this writer's opionion, it would seem, American reader, by an amalgamation of the races! We forbear comment on such impious blasphemy!

We may here say one word of the course of the Boston Atlas in regard to the Abolitionists. It is one of the very small number of northern papers that came out *early, boldly, unflinchingly*, in defence of the South—or, we should rather say, of the WHOLE UNION. It has nobly espoused and ably labored in the cause of *Justice* and *Humanity*—and its editor has deserved well of the UNION and of MANKIND.

☞ *Melancholy Accident!—Warning to Parents.*—We learn, verbally, the following outlines of a most heart-rending accident, which befel the family of Nicholas Williams, Esq., of Surry county, on Saturday, the 24th instant. A lad, (says our informant,) who had been hunting with a gun, was seated among several other children with the gun lying across his lap; while in this position, the gun went off, and lodged the whole load in the head of a little girl, daughter of Mr. Williams, causing her immediate death; and also, wounding three negro children, one of which is not expected to survive. This is another melancholy warning to parents not to permit children to handle guns.

PENNSYLVANIA ERECT!

"We have met the enemy, and they ARE OURS!!"

The *Freemen* of old Republican Pennsylvania have nobly triumphed over the combined forces of the *Officeholders*, the *Abolitionists*, and all the hired train of the Government party in Pennsylvania. Ritner is elected Governor by a large majority. The latest returns put Ritner (Whig) 29,000 votes ahead of Wolf, (Van Buren, and late Governor,) and 53,000 ahead of Muhlenburg, (also V. B.) The returns for the State Legislature give 67 Whigs, 9 Wolf, and 9 Muhlenburg men. A Waterloo defeat!—Van's prospects for the Presidency, which have so long made his mouth water, are now inevitably blasted. It was believed that Gen. Jackson's great popularity in Pennsylvania could be transferred to Van Buren. To this end, Gen. Jackson, to his disgrace be it said, wrote letters, sent toasts to party feasts, and franked every species of party slang which it was thought would have any bearing upon the election favorable to Van Buren. But it all would'nt do; the honest and sturdy German population of Pennsylvania were not to be *led*. They supported Gen. Jackson because he was represented to be what he really is not—an honest Republican, with the good of his country at heart. Van Buren never has been a favorite with the people of Pennsylvania; and the recent defeat of his partizans in that State should inspire the friends of liberty with renewed zeal in their efforts to crush *Executive dictation* in the bud. We hail this triumph as a favorable omen for the contest in 1836; and, in imitation of the Raleigh Register, would say—

Oh! waft the glad tidings, ye winds as ye blow,
Oh! bear it, ye waves as ye roll!

☞ *End of Matthias, the Prophet.*—The Impostor, Matthias, who, our readers will recollect, practised such a wonderful deception on the credulity of a few individuals in New York, by representing himself to be the Savior of mankind, &c., &., has finally proved his pretentions to be—utterly *false*. For his base impositions in New York, he was imprisoned at Sing-Sing for a considerable time; after his release, he made a tour to Newark, New-Jersey, where one of his brothers lived; but was driven from that place by a mob, who threatened violence to his *sacred* person. He then started for Pennsylvania; but, on his journey, he "layed himself down to sleep;" and while he slept, he heard a voice from Heaven, (*so he says*) as loud as the last trump, saying: "arise, my son, gird up your loins—go to Babylon, (meaning New York,) that wicked city, bear witness against the harlot who sits in her island, and saith 'I am mighty—who shall prevail against me?'" Presuming himself to be spoken to, like a faithful doer, he set out for New York immediately. On his way, he lodged for the night in a house by the way-side with two other men. After ineffectually preaching up his fanaticism to them, and persuading them to go with him to New York on a preaching excursion, as Jonah went to Nineveh, they obstinately refusing to believe, he told them, for the purpose of convincing them, that when they came to the next river, hardby, one of them should jump from the boat with him into the river, and he would save both their lives by his inspired powers. When they got to the river, they embarked for New York. As the boat was about mid-way the river (North River,) two men were observed to jump off into the water, one of them was saved, but the other has not been found yet. The latter was Matthias. Thus ends one of the greatest impostors of modern times.

WAR IN TEXAS!

By an arrival at New Orleans, on the 12th instant, the news is brought of the commencement of hostilities in Texas. The New-Orleans True American says:

Isaac Parker has just arrived from Texas, bringing the intelligence that General Cos had landed near the mouth of the Brassos with 400 men, with the intention of joining the 700 federal troops stationed at San Antonio de Bezar, and marching upon the people of Texas. He has issued his Proclamation, "declaring that he will collect the revenue, disarm the citizens, establish a military government, and confiscate the property of the rebellious." Messrs. Johnson and Baker bore the express from San Felipe to Nacogdoches. Stephen S. Austin has written to several citizens of Nacogdoches that a resort to arms is inevitable.

They have hoisted a flag with "The Constitution of 1824," inscribed on it, and Two Hundred Freemen gathered around it, determined to stand or fall with it.

We subjoin the following letter from General Houston to the gentleman who brought the intelligence:

"SAN AUGUSTINE, TEXAS, 5th Oct., 1835.

"DEAR SIR: At your request, I hand you a memorandum, that you may be informed of our situation.—*War, in defence of our Rights, our Oaths, and our Constitution, is inevitable in Texas!*

"If *Volunteers* in the United States will join their brethren in this section, they will receive liberal bounties of land. We have millions of acres of our best *lands* unchosen and unappropriated.

Let each man come with a good rifle and one hundred rounds of ammunition—and come soon.

Our war cry is "Liberty or Death." Our principles are to support the Constitution, and *down with the Usurper!!!* Your friend,

"SAMUEL HOUSTON.

"To Isaac Parker, Esq., present."

Proof in Point.—The Van Buren presses are most vociferous in their assertions that it is the *Whigs* of the North who are connected with the *Abolitionists*. These assertions have always been known to be false, even by the men who uttered them. But it is a part of their tactics to dissemble and deceive. The following *fact*, will show which party it is that is supporting, and has been supported by, the abolitionists.—So it has been a union between the abolitionists and Van Burenites that has enabled the latter to triumph in New Jersy, at the recent Elections. Mark this, people of the South! A letter to the Editor of the Courier & Enquirer, dated Norristown, N. J., October 16, 1835, says:

"DEAR SIR: The Election in this county has passed, and I am sorry to say, the result is something at which the tribe of the abolitionists and enemies of our country can truly rejoice. Aye, sir, in this Christian community, where fanaticism of whatever sort has heretofore been frowned down and openly denounced; yes, sir, in this community, I say, have the *Van Buren party*, with more than their usual temerity, dared to elect to the Assembly of our State, in the very face of public sentiment, Mr. *James Cook*, a man who, though his character in *most* other respects is unexceptionable, is notorious for his *abolition doctrines*; contributes largely to the funds of that society, (for proof of this, see his name as a contributor of $10 in a late number of the Courier & Enquirer,) and as we all hereabouts *know* was, at the time of the excitement in New York, against the Tappans & Co., and previous to the riots, a strenuous advocate of the *amalgamation of colors*—or, in other words, of placing the woolly-headed negro on an equality with the white man!"

☞ *The New Governor of Michigan.*—Our readers will recollect that the acting Governor of Michigan, Stephen T. Mason, was recently removed by the President, for his disobedient course, and a certain John S. Horner of Virginia appointed. This Mr. Horner appears to be even unknown in his own State, so very insignificant is he. And no doubt the contempt with which his Excellency has been received, has made him wish himself back in old Virginia. The following is from the Detroit (Michigan) Journal:

"There is at present a good deal of excitement prevailing at Monroe, arising from the course pursued by Secretary Horner, in carrying out in his own way, the views of the President in relation to the Southern boundary. Mr. Horner, it seems, in pursuance of the spirit of his instructions from the President, pardoned the persons accused and arrested for a breach of our laws. The novelty of exercising the pardoning power before conviction, called forth from the people of Monroe a free discussion of the act, and a series of resolutions, growing out of the present state of feeling there, will be found below.

The blustering and angry demeanor assumed by his excellency, on the occasion of some of the officers questioning the propriety of complying with his instructions in the performance of their duties, is represented as being irresistably ludicrous, whilst his threats, and remarks in reference to the people of Michigan, were justly calculated to excite disgust, and the severest reprehensions.

If the President deemed it necessary that his views in relation to the Southern boundary, conflicting as they do with those entertained by the authorities here, should be carried into effect, why did he not send on a person adequate to the discharge of duties, which the exigencies of the case might demand? But he will leave this matter in the hands of the Van Buren men, to settle in their own way. It is a family quarrel in which we have no particular concern. If Michigan is disgraced, let the blame be attributed to the right source. Let Andrew Jackson receive that execration from the people of Michigan which his conduct throughout this affair has so richly merited."

Minister to Spain.—It is rumored, by the letter writers in Washington, that the post of the late Maj. Barry, as minister to the court of Madrid, will be filled by the appointment of Maj. Eaton, Governor of Florida, or George M. Dallas of Pennsylvania. We venture that the latter will get it, if either, as a reward for the recent defeat of his party in Pennsylvania.

Question and Answer.—The Editor of the Richmond Whig gives the following answer to a brother Editor, who asks whether he can suppose a contingency in which he would support Van Buren for the Presidency:

"We have never set our wits to work on the speculation, but our impulse is that no such contingency *can* or *could* possibly occur. We believe him, in point of capacity, a clever electioneerer and nothing more—in point of honesty, completely after Dr. Sutherland's rule, "a man of principle in proportion to his interest,"—in point of Republicanism, an Aristocrat at heart, assuming for popularity, the external forms of a virtue he has not—in point of Southern interests, opposed to them at every point, but yet affecting as great a show of zeal as may not compromise him with the North. In our sincere belief, he is selfish, cold-blooded, intriguing, sinister, and faithfulness—without true ability, warm hearted patriotism, or personal magnanimity. Were we to throw the reins on the neck of fancy, we believe we can suppose nor imagine a contingency in which we would support such a man as President of the United States."

Admirable Liberty of the Press.—By the law which has just been enacted by the French Government, in regard to the liberty of the Press, every Editor is obliged to deposite $40,000 with the Government as security for fines. When Mr. Van Buren becomes President, by the dictation of Gen. Jackson, and shall himself dictate such a law for the press in this country, it will take "old scrambling" for most of the Editors to raise the *dust*.

☞ An interesting Letter, received some time since and misplaced, has come to our hands again, and shall appear in our next.

Feasting into the Vice-Presidency.—The Van Burenites seem determined, that if the people will not *vote* Col. Johnston into the Vice Presidency, they will *feast* him into that office. A feast was eaten at New York city, one at Indianapolis, Indiana, and some other places on the 8th instant, in honor of the Battle of the Thames, intended as a compliment to Col. Johnston's conduct on that occasion, at all of which he received the entire honor of that victory—to which he is just about as much entitled as Ned Rucker, of Humbug Memory. The New-York Courier and Enquirer says:

"*Hempen Entertainment.*—The good people of Indianapolis have invited Col. Johnson to a public dinner, and he has promised if possible to attend it. The dinner is to be given in a *rope walk*, where the Colonel is expected to spin a long yarn on amalgamation and other prominent topics of the day. We hope there will be no cordage manufactured on this occasion for any of Judge Lynch's constabulary who may take it into their heads to hang up any straggling emissaries from Col. Johnston's amalgamation friends in this quarter.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

SALISBURY, October 16, 1835.

According to previous notice, a meeting was held this morning in the Presbyterian Church, for the purpose of forming an association, to be called the Rowan County Sunday School Union, auxiliary to the American Sunday School Union. The object of the meeting being stated by the Rev. J. B. Ballard, the State agent, after prayer by the Rev. Mr. Bowman, of Va., on motion, Mr. Thomas L. Cowan was called to the Chair, and J. J. Blackwood appointed Secretary. The meeting being ready for the transaction of business, the Rev. Mr. Adams offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That we now proceed to form the Rowan County Sunday School Union, according to the American Sunday School Union" which was accompanied by a short and eloquent address by Mr. Adams. The meeting was also addressed by the Rev. Mr. Bowman, and the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, the agent of the Central Board of Foreign Missions, in a very able and impressive manner, and the resolution offered by Mr. Adams, unanimously adopted.

The Rev. Mr. Ballard then offered a Constitution, which was read; and, after some amendments, was adopted.

[The Constitution provides that any school may become auxiliary to this Union, by sending a Report to its annual meetings, and any school thus becoming auxiliary, is entitled to send three delegates to the annual meeting. The semi-annual meeting is to be held on the third Friday in March, and the annual meeting on the third Friday in October.]

On motion, Rufus H. Kilpatrick, Esq., was appointed President.

Thomas McNeely, George Andrews, J. W. Walton, and Dawalt Lentz, Vice Presidents.

C. L. Torrence, Secretary and Treasurer.

Thomas L. Cowan, Samuel Lemly, and J. J. Blackwood, Executive Committee.

Camden.—The Camden Journal, of the 24th ult., says: "COTTON.—Our market has exhibited an animated appearance during the week, and considerable business has been done in this article, but at lower rates than last week. The decline is owing in some degree to the unfavorable European accounts; but the low state of the river, and the consequent difficulty of getting the article to Charleston has not been without its influence. We quote sales at 14 to 15¼ cents.

COUNTRY FLOUR comes in sparingly, and is much in demand; we continue the quotations of last week, in reference to this article.

Cotton.—This article has fluctuated in our market during the past week; at one time it fell as low as $13½, and again rose to 14½; and yesterday it was down again to $14¼. The variations may in some measure be accounted for, we suppose, by the uncertainty as to the extent of the crop, and the injury done to it by the early frosts; on which points there are, as usual, contradictory accounts.

Fayetteville Observer.

Cotton.—Since our last report, 1717 bales have been sold in this market, at prices à shade better than last week. It sold readily yesterday at from 14 to 14¾, and 15 cents was paid for a prime lot.

We dislike very much to venture any speculations on the prospects of Cotton, as the accounts from the South and West are of a contradictory character. But, if it be true that the crop in Mississippi was commenced picking a month later than usual, and the frost we have experienced extended to that region, there must necessarily be a curtailment of it. All our planters agree that the crop in this State will fall much short of a full one.

Norfolk and Portsmouth Rail Road.—We learn that this road is coming on to the Roanoke with great rapidity, It is now completed to within about 30 miles of this place, and is expected to be completed to the Roanoke river between this and next spring.

We further learn that W. F. Gwynn, Esq., the Engineer, will visit this place in a few days, for the purpose of *surveying* the rail road route from this place to Weldon, to intersect with the Norfolk and Portsmouth road. After the route is surveyed, the work is to be commenced forthwith;—the completion of which, we look to with great anxiety, as the prosperity of our town depends upon it.—*Halifax Advocate.*

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In Davidson county, on the 14th instant, by Stephen Douthitt, Esq., Mr. GEORGE DOUTHITT to Miss NANCEY SPRINKLE;—All for Ratification, and all for White.—[*Communicated.*

In Iredell county, on the 15th ultimo, by P. Campbell, Esq., Mr. JOSEPH PRIVETT to Miss ELIZABETH DOWELL. Also, on the 1st instant, by the same, Mr. BENJAMIN TILMAN, of Tennessee, to Miss SUSANNAH PRIVETT, of Iredell. Also, on the same day, by Thomas Matthews, Esq., Mr. WILLIAMSON M. CAMPBELL, of Iredell, to Miss JEMIMA MABERRY, of Wilkes. Also, on the 11th instant, by Hosea Redman, Esq., Mr. BEJAMIN HORTON, of Alabama, to Miss LUCY BOWLING, of Iredell.—All for *White.*—[*Communicated.*

MILITARY—LAST SCHOOL.

COL JONES will attend on his Schools for the last time, at the following places and times: At Lexington, on Monday and Tuesday, the 23d and 24th of November; at Salisbury, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 25th and 26th; and at Mocksville, on Friday and Saturday, the 27th and 28th, at which time the subscribers are requested to attend.

October 31, 1835. —3p—

Notice.

A PETITION will be presented to the next Legislature, to alter the Dividing Line between Davidson and Rowan counties, so as to make the Yadkin River the Line. Oct. 14, 1835.

NEGROES FOR SALE!

Will be Sold,

AT the Courthouse door in Salisbury, on a reasonable credit, *on the 17th of November next.* (Tuesday of Rowan County Court,) **Eight or Ten NEGROES,** consisting of one Girl, Women and Children.—Likely as the county can afford. Due attendance and terms made known by me, WOODSON MONROE,

Agent of George Monroe.

October 31, 1835. t—3—

EPISCOPAL SCHOOL.

THE semi-annual Examination of the Pupils in the Episcopal School, will commence on Monday, the 23d day of November next, and be continued several days. The public are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the School Committee. G. W. FREEMAN, Sec.

Raleigh, October 25, 1835. 3p.

Rutherfordton

Male and Female Seminaries.

THE Trustees of the above Institutions having selected Mr. Alexander A. Hall, and Mrs. M. R. Hall, as Principals, would respectfully announce to Parents and Guardians, that the first session under Mr. and Mrs. Hall's instruction will commence *on Monday, the 16th of November next.*

Rates of Tuition:

Reading and Writing, per session, .	$6
Natural Sciences and Belles Lettres, .	$10
Languages, ...	$12 50

Extra charges for the Ornamental branches.

Music will be taught at the usual prices as early as arrangements can be made for a Music Teacher.

The Recitation Rooms being conveniently situated, the Latin, Greek, and French Languages, together with Drawing and Painting, will be attended to in both departments.

☞ Board can be had, in respectable familes, at $1 50 per week.

The Trustees hope, that the many advantages derived to their Sceools, from location, good moral society, and the qualifications of the instructor and instructress, will induce a liberal portion of patronage.

EDMUND BRYAN,
JOHN McENTYRE,
W. B. RUTHERFORD,
MARTIN BEAM,
WILLIAM TWITTY, } Trustees.
JOHN WILKINS, Treasurer.

Rutherfordton, N. C., Oct. 31, 1835. —p7—

RECOMMENDATIONS.

LINCOLNTON, N. C., Oct. 23, 1835.

I have attended the several Examinations of the Schools taught by Mrs. Hall, in this place and vicinity, and I am of the opinion that the different branches were taught with great accuracy.

LAWSON HENDERSON.

LINCOLNTON, N. C., Oct. 23, 1835.

I take pleasure in saying, that I have occasionally visited Mrs. Hall's Schools, taught in this place and vicinity, and also the Examinations of the same; the progress of her pupils gave evidence of great attention and ability in their instruction,

S. P. SIMPSON.

CENTRE, Iredell Co., N. C., Oct. 26, 1835.

This is to certify, that I attended the Examination of Mr. Alexander A. Hall's School, at this place in the year 1831, previous to his entering College and completing his studies, and take pleasure in testifying to the care and ability which had evidently been devoted to the instruction of his pupils. JAMES McREE.

FORTUNE'S HOME.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of the SALISBURY ACADEMY

ELEVENTH CLASS FOR 1835.

To be Drawn at Tarboro', N. C.,

On Wednesday the 18th November, 1835,

ON THE POPULAR

Terminating-Figure System.

STEVENSON & POINTS, MANAGERS.

CAPITAL PRIZE { **$5,000!**

SCHEME:

1 Prize of	5,000	DOLLARS	is	$5,000
20 " of	1,000	DOLLARS	is	20,000
10 " of	500	DOLLARS	is	5,000
10 " of	300	DOLLARS	is	3,000
10 " of	200	DOLLARS	is	2,000
80 " of	100	DOLLARS	is	8,000
100 " of	50	DOLLARS	is	5,000
116 " of	30	DOLLARS	is	3,480
201 " of	20	DOLLARS	is	4,020
300 " of	15	DOLLARS	is	4,500
6,000 " of	10	DOLLARS	is	60,000
6,000 " of	6	DOLLARS	is	36,000
6,000 " of	4	DOLLARS	is	24,000

18,848 Prizes, amounting to **$180,000**

A Package of 10 Whole Tickets will cost	$40 00
And must draw nett	17 00
	$23 00
A certificate for a Package of 10 Whole tickets will be	$23 00
For 10 Half tickets, . . .	11 50
For 10 Quarter tickets, . . .	5 75

☞ All Orders from a distance, by mail (post-paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize-tickets in our previous Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to JAMES I. LONG, Salisbury, N. C.; and an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

☞ All prizes payable in cash, Forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of *fifteen per cent.*

Whole Tickets, . . .	$4 00
Halves, ...	2 00
Quarters, ...	1 00

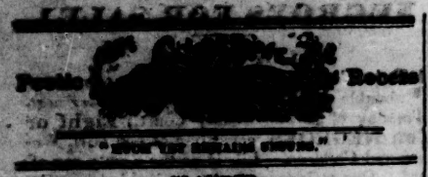
To be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at

JAMES I. LONG'S Office,

(Corner of Mansion Hotel,)

SALISBURY, N. C.

October 31, 1835. td



"MOCK THE MISERABLE SERVANS."

SLANDER.

What is Slander?

'Tis the assassin at the midnight hour,
Ung'd on by envy, that with footstep soft
Stands on the slumber of sweet innocence,
And, with the dark dagger of the mind,
Drinks deep the crimson current of the heart.
It is a worm that crawls on beauty's cheek,
Like the vile viper in a vale of flowers,
And dies in universall blossoms there.
It is a coward in a coat of mail
That wages war against the brave and wise,
And, like the long, lean lizard that will mar
The lion's sleep, it wounds the noblest beast.
Oft have I seen this demon of the soul,
This murderer of sleep, with visage smooth,
And countenance serene as heaven's own sky;
But storms were raving in the world of thought.
Oft have I seen a smile upon its brow;
But, like the lightning from a stormy cloud,
It shook'd the soul and disappeared in darkness;
Oft have I seen it weep at tales of woe,
And sigh as 'twere his heart would break with anguish.
But like the drop that drips from Java's tree,
And the fell blast that sweeps Arabian sands,
They wither'd every flow'ret of the vale.
I saw it tread upon a lily fair,
A maid, of whom the world could say no harm,
And when she sunk beneath the mortal wound,
It broke into the sacred sepulcher,
And dragged its victim from the hallow'd grave
For public eye to gaze on. It had wept
That from earth its victim passed away
Ere it had taken vengeance on its virtues.
Yes, I have seen the cursed child of envy
Breathe mildew on the sacred fame of him
Who once had been his country's benefactor!
And on the ashes of his repose,
Bedewed with many a tributary tear,
Dance in the sunlight of a summer's sky
With savage satisfaction. [MILFORD BARD.

Scraps.

From the Franklin (Tenn.) Review.

DR. RUCKER'S EXAMINATION BEFORE THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

The following is the reported examination of Dr. Rucker, as had by the committee in the National Convention, on the opinions and credentials of the delegates. We have no doubt that it is *substantially*, if not *literally*, correct—and are fully convinced, that this gentleman's credentials and qualifications were equally as valid and orthodox, as those of any other participator in that fraudulent and disgraceful burlesque on, the freedom of suffrage, and the right of representation.

'What are your credentials?' says the Committee.

'I am an eminent Steam Doctor, and inventor of a Thrashing Machine—and have just come from Washington.'

'So far so good,' says the Committee; 'but what else?'

'I am a whole-hog Jackson man.'

'But there are two kinds of whole-hog Jackson men. Are you a whole-hog Van Buren Jackson man, or a whole-hog White and Bell Jackson man?'

'I am a whole-hog Van Buren man.'

'Better and better,' says the Committee—'do you prefer Dick Johnson or Rives?'

'Old Tecumseh against the world,' repeats the Steam Doctor.

'Who sent you here?'

'I came in the mail-coach all the way from Washington, and a Devil of a time I had of it.'

'Who do you represent?'

'I am a type of the whole magnificent Democracy of Tennessee!'

'Who elected you?'

'I elected myself.'

'(He here believes that the office holders are by virtue of their offices the people—the whole people, and nothing but the people.)

'I have a most implicit faith in that doctrine—and I believe, moreover, that they ought to be, and always will be the people.'

'No more questions will be asked, Mr. Rucker. You are as good as the best of us, and a little better; for you will have to stand for fifteen votes.'

'I thank you gentlemen. If I had fifty I should throw them all the right way.'

And Mr. Rucker was forthwith declared and sworn to be 15 men duly elected by the people of [illegible] to deliver their sentiments in the Baltimore Convention!

Hurrah for the REIGN OF HUMBUG!!!

Economy and Comfort.—As the season has arrived when every proprietor must procure shoes for his slaves, we think it not amiss to publish the following recipe for making an elastic paste with which to saturate them. The tendency of which is, *first*, to render them perfectly water-proof; *secondly*, to make them last as long again as they would without its use; and *thirdly*, to make the leather harden soft and pliant, and, therefore, easy and comfortable to the feet. We have subjoined a list within the leather "perfectly waterproof," and in our stylings we speak from experience having passed in a pair of boots saturated with this mixture for years from early dawn, till evening day in and day out, during each return of the Woodcock season, the better part of which time were half knee deep in mud and water, and never got wet, with our stockings as dry as when we entered the willow bottom.—The following proportions will answer for 20 pair of shoes.

[illegible] Resin, cut it up into fine shavings, put it into a gallon jug, add 3 quarts of [illegible] oil, let it stand three or four days, when the resin will have been dissolved and the paste fit for use. The ladies might also rub the uppers and soles of their shoes with it, three or four times during the day, whenever the leather [illegible] of the degree of moisture which this paste is designed to resist in the manner of heavy shoes and boots, and the preparation is not an [illegible]. It might be used with equally good effect upon the harness of horses and on hats. [illegible]

Farmers and Gardeners.

[illegible] Boots of this kind. [illegible] pair of boots [illegible] Wait [illegible] to be made [illegible] to be made [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]